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A final characteristic of thinking is the reversion of attention to previous links in the train of ideas, giving rise to a modified repetition of it, and avoiding that conflict which previously hindered the incorporation of a presentation in an apperceptive system.

*Le Sentiment et la Pensée.* Par ANDRÉ GODFERNAUX. Paris, 1894, pp. 224.

This essay in comparative and experimental psychology is dedicated to Ribot and Dr. Magnan. Five chapters are first given to the description of mania, melancholy, hypochondria, ecstasy and chronic delirium. Normal psychology is treated from the stand-points of excitation or depression, and the emotions and association of ideas are treated as muscular tendencies and coördinations. The general conclusion is that the work by which the effort of a tendency, while yet vague and undecided, to specialize itself into more or less complex groups of motor phenomena, corresponds, in the last case of definite muscular coördinations, to the work by which an emotion takes concrete form and creates a definite synthesis of the elements of consciousness.

*Lowell Lectures on the Ascent of Man.* By HENRY DRUMMOND. New York, T. Potts & Co., 1894, pp. 346.

The last few lectures of this interesting course are omitted, and instead is a long introduction of fifty-six pages. Probably there was never a book that admitted being condensed so completely into a few sentences. Evolution is a grand drama approaching its last act, man. This is the age of the evolution of evolution. The beginning must be interpreted from the end. Darwin too much ignored man. The struggle for the survival of others began with the first care for the egg. The seventy vestigial structures which Weismann enumerates in man show his evolution from lower forms. The arrest of the body came with tools. Now this is a psychical universe. Soul growth begins with feelings which we share with the lower animals. Old age and death show traces of devolution. The evolution of motherhood stands for altruism and love. The father comes later and stands for justice. The family was very slowly unfolded, and is the root of all sexual institutions. The world's history is a love story. Nutrition and reproduction are the roots of selfishness and unselfishness respectively. All is progressive. God does not live in gaps, and love is the consummate blossom of all evolutionary processes. It is the old Pauline charity. The book is a pleasant and very popular summary of the world processes from the atom to the saint. On the whole very liberal and progressive, and to be most warmly commended to all who still feel the old sense of opposition between science and religion, all trace of which the author himself has, however, by no means escaped.

*Basal Concepts in Philosophy.* An inquiry into Being, Non-Being and Becoming. By ALEX. T. ORMOND, PH. D., Professor of Philosophy in Princeton University. New York, 1894, pp. 308.

Contemporary thought is chiefly marked by its weakness in respect to fundamental philosophical conceptions. This causes sensationalism in psychology and phenomenism in philosophy, and hence comes agnosticism on one hand and monistic pantheism on the other. Intermediate between these the author would ground the world of reality in an Absolute, possessed of supreme intelli-